From the San Francisco Herald, May 13. Suspension of Page, Bacon & Co.

As might naturally be expected from the news brought by the steamer, a run on Page, Bacon & Co. was commenced yesterday, as soon as the Banking House was opened. A large force of police was stationed inside, and every exertion was made to preserve order. The depositors were admitted one by one, entering at one dand going out at another. We were infor that before commencing business, Page, Bacon & Co. had \$317,000 in their vaults; which wa & Co. had \$317,000 in their vaults; which was all paid to the depositors, and those who had procured attackments against the firm on the preceding night. In the morning, Page, Bacon & Co. confessed judgment for the sum of \$400,000 in favor of the guarantors of the time certificates issued after the first suspension.

In pursuance of this confession of judgment, an execution was issued, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Gorham, who a few minutes before 12 o'clock effected an entrance, and levied upon the

o'clock effected an entrance, and levied upon the remaining property of the firm. The doors were immediately closed. It was in the Herald of yesterday that among other attachments one had been issued for the sum of \$75,000. The com-plaint was, however, afterward withdrawn, as plaint was, however, afterward withdrawn, as the money had been on special deposite, and under the circumstances no process of law was necessary for its recovery. We were informed that on the closing of the house there was nothing in the vault but some \$6,000 or \$7,000 in gold dust, which had been placed there on special deposite, and could not therefore be touched. A judgment was also confessed yesterday by Page, Bacon & Co., in favor of F. M. Haight, for the sum of \$2,000 on a promissory note, payable in sixty days.

note, payable in sixty days.

What the assets are, we have at present no means of ascertaining; but it is thought that both here and at St. Louis they will be more than sufficient to cover the liabilities. Considerable than sufficient to cover the liabilities. Considerable anxiety was felt yesterday in regard to the \$200,000 sent home by Page, Bacon & Co. by the Golden Gate, but it is thought that in accordance with the ruling of the Posmaster General on a former occasion, the gold dust sent home can be secured for the payment of the drafts, and that no loss will be sustained.

that no loss will be sustained.

Some time after the bank had closed, a poo woman contrived to gain admittance and pre-sented a check for \$700. There was not a dol The poor woman appeared very much distressed and Mr. Page handed to her his watch, valued a \$350, and \$25—all the change he had in his pocket, and also informed her that he would be

personally responsible for the remainder.

By telegraph last night, we learn that the house of Page, Bacon & Co., at Sacramento, paid all demands presented at the counter yesterday, and published a notice stating that there was sufficient funds in their vaults to meet all de-mands. It was expected that the bank would re-

PAGE, BACON & Co., IN SACRAMENTO .- The PAGE, BACON & CO., IN SACRAMENTO.—The news of the failure of Page & Bacon, says the State Journal, received last evening, caused consternation almost equal to that of a month or two since. Depositors were alarmed, and a grand rush was made toward the offices of the sheriff and county clerk. A deputy sheriff is on duty watching the banking house of Page, Bacon & Control of the state of the sta

The Shipping List says:
The failure of the two largest banking houses in California—that of Page, Bacon & Co., and irrevocable— Adams & Co., now complete and irrevocable—may well call attention to the way in which the banking business has been conducted in this country. We find that the heaviest business has been done here by establishments connected with large concerns in the East, and in the cases of the Bacon & Co., in California, were solvent until they commenced to assist the St. Louis house. Adams & Co. were failed by the mismanagement of the old partners, who, attempting to regulate in New York affairs in San Francisco, involved the concern in bad debts, from which the new partnership could not extricate itself before it was overtaken by the crash produced by the suspen-sion of Page, Bacon & Co. That other houses did not go down with them is owing to the fact that some of them did too small a business to fail on, and that others received extraneous aid of an

extraordinary character.

The system of banking here wants immediate and strict supervision. We can have no confi-dence in establishments which are not of us and among us. A house which can be failed by par-ties thousands of miles away, over whom it can exercise no control, is not to be trusted here. We want local banks—ones which are secured here and managed here; to such only can we

arrival of the Nicaragua steamer that by an assignment to D. Hoadley, Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. have protected as far as they could the parties who took par exchange by sacrificing those who purchased from them after their resumption! This is doing a banking business in a new style— one never heard of before, to our knowledge, and one not likely to be followed by any respectable

It is also stated at the close, that Mr. Page has made over four hundred acres of his St. Louis property to protect his bondsmen. The value of it is yet to be determined.

From the San Francisco Union of March 24.

The Resources of the Gadsden Purchase We translate, from the German Journal, the

following notice of the resources of the Gadsden purchase, written after personal observation by the editor of that paper:

It is not to be denied that the greater portion of the Gadsden purchase is entirely unfit for cul-tivation. Districts extending hundreds of miles have a soil so poor that even if provided with water, they could never produce anything. There are wide stretches of coarse sand, cobble stones, and fragments of basalt and porphyry, dotted here and there with lonely and stunted bushes of of the Larrea Mexicana, and other desert shrubs. A few thorny acacias, prickly cacti, yucca bushes, and musquite brush complete the list of the scanty vegetation upon a soil which glows with heat on every summer's day. In a day's journey it is often difficult to find grass enough to furnish a

meal to a horse.

But in the midst of these deserts lie beautiful oases, some of which are comparatively large. The borders of the Rio de los Mimbres, the valleys in which lie the sources of the river Sagui, the San Pedro bottom, the extensive mountain basin wherein this latter stream has its rise, and the entire Santa Cruz Valley, belong to the most beautiful and attractive points which are seen on the American continent. All these places are well watered by a multitude of springs, supplied by the surrounding mountains. Within a space of several hundred square miles at the head of the San Pedro, more water springs from the earth than in any squal space known to us on the con-

The neighboring mountains have a good supply of wood for building and burning. The climate is one of the most wholesome in the world. The summer is hot, and the rainy season falls in the middle of the summer months. In winter there is ice and a little snow. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and figs thrive as well as in any place in the world; and in the fields of the numerous bacingday and ranches now descreted on merous haciendas and ranches, now deserted on account of Indian incursions, there are yet old orchards, the fruits of which are sometimes gathered by the inhabitants living at a distance, in places of security. The culture of the grape and other fruit might easily be extensively revived; but wheat would be the chief product of the

He who delights in the beauty of the landscape He who delights in the beauty of the landscape would be entirely satisfied with many of these places. We have observed there many scenes which might compare in beauty and even in sublimity, favorably with anything which the temperate zone can boast. But the appearance of nature there is peculiar. Majestic mountains of Alpine forms, but without snow in summer, are searcely or not at all wooded, surround meadowsparsely or not at all wooded, surround meadow-valleys, watered with springs or brooks of the clearest water, which are filled with fish, and the banks of which are covered with flowers. From the grass on the hills there arises here and there a gigantic agave, with slender blossom-crowned branches, resembling in shape the seven-branched Mosaic candlestick. In the Santa Cruz Valley there are no oaks, and the banks of the rippling, pebble-bottomed streams are fringed with poplars, willows, ash, nut-trees, and live oaks.

The two great drawbacks of the land are—the danger from Indians, and the distance from mar ket. If, however, the reported mineral wealth of the district be confirmed, there will soon be a

The California Fillfbusters. We have already given the leading facts ected with the departure of a company of filliusters from San Francisco, for Nicaragua, (supposed to co-operate with the Kinney expedition o this side-but here is an incident, too good to be lost; we quote from the San Francisco Herald of the 5th:

The expedition was to have sailed about two weeks ago, but the vessel was libelled by the parties by whom it had been provisioned. A settlement was, however, made a few days ago, and the United States Marshal released the vessel.

The libel was for \$1,500, and the parties who contracted to furnish the vessel with supplies for the very green first agreed to accept Nicaragua stock

contracted to furnish the vessel with supplies for the voyage, first agreed to accept Nicaragua stock in payment for their goods, but afterwards chang-ed their minds, and legal proceedings were there-fore commenced. The vessel was afterwards attached by the sheriff for some other liability, and a deputy sheriff was placed on board. On Thursday night, the sheriff's deputy was pacing the deck, when Col. Walker came up and re-quested him to come down to his cabin, in order that he might show him some papers which he had in his possession.

had in his possession.

The Deputy Sheriff, in the innocence of his heart, went below, when Col. Walker produced a large bundle of papers, done up in red tape, and immediately both he and the Deputy Sheriff immediately both he and the Deputy Sheriff commenced to examine their contents. While so engaged, the Deputy Sheriff thought he perceived a motion quite unusual in ships at anchor, and started to go on deck, but his impetuosity was checked in the kindest and blandest manner y four or five of the expeditionists, who, armed the teeth, suddenly made their appearance. They informed the astonished Deputy Sheriff

They informed the astonished Deputy Sheriff that the ship was under weigh—that under the circumstances there was no use in taking the matter te heart, and concluded by bringing forth a basket of champagne from the locker, advising the Deputy Sheriff to drown care in a flowing humper. After the Vesta had got outside the Heads, the Deputy Sheriff was placed on board the steam tug, and the ship stood out to sea. The expeditionists, numbering fifty-six all told, were armed to the teeth, each man having been provided with two six-shoeters, a Bowie knife and Mississippi rifle, which are considered to be the best tools for the development of the agricultural resources of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Walker expedition will, it is supposed, be joined by a portion of the Kinney expedition, who are to sail from New Orleans, and, via the San Juan river, effect a junction with their brothers-in-arms from the Pacific side. If the expedition from the Atlantic side be us well equipped as that which sailed from this port on Thursday night, the Chamorro party in Nicaragua will have a rather hard time of it in maintaining their ascendancy. Exciting news may hereafter be expected from Central America.

We find the following letter, dated Emery and Henry College, Washington county, Virginia, May 30, in the Petersburg Express of Monday. If the facts set forth are true, we have no lan-If the facts set forth are true, we have no language sufficiently strong to express the deep horror we feel in contemplating the fiend that could perpetrate such a crime. The letter states that, on the evening of the 22d ult., H. S. Kane, esq., an eminent lawyer of Scott county, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Colonel Anderson, were married at the mansion of the bride's father. On the following evening a large company having assembled at the residence of the Kanes, at a late hour it was found that most of the party who had partaken of a lot of custard were suffering from the effects of some deadly poison: from the effects of some deadly poison:
There were so many affected that the number

There were so many affected that the number who escaped were scarcely able to attend to their suffering friends, and the greatest terror and consternation prevailed. Two physicians were at the scene of distress and suffering, as soon as they could possibly attend, after being sent for, and pronounced the sick present all poisoned. Upon examining and analyzing the custard, it was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic.

parties, but regret to state, that at latest accounts, some twenty or twenty-five of those who partook of the poison, were not expected to live. The young and beautiful bride was among the num-

ber most seriously affected.

As yet, my informant states, no one has been suspected, the servants being all sick, as they had also ate freely of the poisoned delicacy. The greatest consternation and excitement prevails in Scott and the adjacent counties, and persons were too much overcome at the idea of such a wholesale taking of human life, to institute any investigation, or adopt means for the detection of

NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.— PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The National Know-Philadelphia, June 5.—The National Knownothing Convention, composed of Delegates from all the States, assembled in this city to-day, and was organized in secret session at the Assembly Buildings. Nothing further has transpired as to the nature of their proceedings. There are outside rumors that the Massachusetts delegation were not admitted on account of the refusal of that State to adopt the third degree, requiring all members to stand by the Union at all hazards. But this is mere rumor. There seems to be a general desire that the new party shall establish itself upon a broad National Union platform, open to the world, discarding the objectionable open to the world, discarding the objectionable features of sectarianism, bigotry, and intolerance. Unless this be done no intelligent liberal-minded erson can conscientiously support the party.

SAM IN OPEN SESSION .- NEW YORK, June 4 .public meeting of Know-nothings was held at tuyvesant Institute to-night, to make an open declaration of American principles. The meeting was not large. The addresses and resolutions passed embodied sentiments similar to those of the passed embodied sentiments similar to those of the Barker Know-nothings. An attempt was made to introduce the question of slavery, which caused me disturbance, but the movement signally

COST OF LIVING IN PARIS.—The high cost of living is as much a subject of complaint in Paris as it is in this country. Beef costs three francs or fifty-four cents a pound. A chicken costs five francs or nearly a dollar. A turkey costs ten francs. A leg of lamb, which a year ago sold for about three francs, is not at present to be had under five; fish has followed the ascensional movement in proportion. The exhibition of the World's Industry would necessarily raise the price—and beef, it was expected, would be four

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—TORONTO, June, 5.—It is rumored here that the British Government has ordered the centinuance of the seat of governordered the centinuance of the seat of govern-ment at Quebec, notwithstanding the decision of the Provincial Parliament to remove the same to Toronto. The reason assigned is the possibility of Cuban difficulties placing the British Govern-ment in antagonism with the United States, in which case a question of defence would require that the Government remain at Quebec. The rumor, though improbable so far as regards the cause assigned, is generally credited.

ELECTION AT CHICAGO, -CHICAGO, June 5. Five wards in this city gave 609 majority against he liquor law and a large majority for Canton

KNOW-NOTHING DEFEAT.—NEW HAVEN, June I.—New Haven city election took place to-day. Alfred Blackman, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 300 plurality, and 100 majority over all opposition. The entire general ticket of the Democrats is elected.

Norwich, June 4.—At our city election Wm.

L. Brewer, Democrat, on the largest vote ever given in this city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the Democratic ticket for Alderman, Common Council, Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. Great rejoicings in the street. The Know-nothings majority in the town last April was over three hundred.

"DOESTICKS" ALIVE .- The New York Tri bune, which gave currency to the rumor that that Mr. Mortimer Thompson, the writer of the "Doesticks" Letters had been shot, now con-tradicts it, and says Mr. T. is alive and well.

Resignation.—B. B. French, esq., commis-sioner of public buildings, has resigned, and Dr. John B. Blake appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.-Returns from all counties except Wyoming, which generally gives about 20 Whig majority. According to the Richmond Enquirer the majority for Wise is 10,184, while the Dispatch makes 9,433. The Democrats have 48 majority in the Legislature.

foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

Latest from Europe. HALIFAX, June 5th, P. M .- The Royal mail eamer Africa arrived here this afternoon at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 16th ult., one week later than he advices per steamer Pacific.

The advices by this arrival are interesting ad important. The Vienna conferences are to be re-opened

A secret expedition is preparing in the Crimea or some important enterprise.

The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged, the

ace still remaining impregnable to the asults of the allies.

Gen. Pellissier, the new French commander. n-chief, contemplates making an attack on the ussians in open field. The motion of a want of confidence in the

inistry made in the British Parliament was The latest intelligence from the Crimea says that in an engagement before the Flagstaff Bat-ery the French destroyed the Russian works. The Vienna conferences were expected to

ave been opened on Monday, the 28th ult. THE VIENNA CONFERENCES TO BE RESUMED. On the 20th of May, Count Buol had an in terview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Bourgueny, and suggested that the members of the English Ministry could not give any reply, but it was understood that if they assent, Count Buol, on the part of Austria, would again attempt to arrange the third point.

The Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposals are that Russia and Tur-key settle between themselves the number of ships each shall keep in the Black Sea—England and France to keep each two therein-Turkey to undertake not to enter into any with Russia, unless first submitted France and England.

According to the Vienna papers the conferences would be re-opened. A meeting would be held on the 26th, without the Russian pleniotentiaries, and another on the 28th, at which ose functionaries would be present.

Lord Palmerston's explanations in Parlia ment, in regard to this matter, indicate that the meetings above referred to would be preliminary only.

An Austrian envoy was to leave immediately for Frankfort to urge the immediate mobilizaon of the German federal forces. It is reported that Austria sent secret circu

lars to all the German courts, insisting that each shall specify distinctly the line of conduct they mean to follow.

FROM THE CRIMEA. General Pelissier's appointment to the com nand of the French forces proves to be immensely popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for soon. It was surmised that Pelissier would make a bold ttempt to cut off Liprandi's army.

It was said that Omer Pacha had offered to

take and hold Simpheropol with his Turkish troops if the French support his advances. The secret expedition which was recalled rom Restsch is reported to have again sailed lestination unknown.

The recent arrival of three French division makes the allies' force about 200,000 men—say French troops 120,000; English 30,000; urks 40,000; and Sardinia 11,000. SEVERE BATTLE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. General Pelissier telegraphs under date o

May 24 as follows: "A very lively combat against our most important position lasted all of last night, but we obtained complete success. The Russian loss was enormous, and ours considerable."

The Patrie gives some further information of the affair. The French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near the Quarantine bastion on the night of the 22d, and again on the night of the 23d, and carried it by assault.

THE LATEST. SATURDAY MORNING .- The Moniteur says ispatch from General Pelissier, dated May 25th, yesterday, states that the French occupied the large place d'armie between the central bastion and the sea shore. The enemy. having suffered enormous losses the preceding day, ceded their ground more easily. FRANCE.

The French minister of foreign affairs, in s circular addressed to the French agents abroad, answers Nesselrode's late note. FROM THE BALTIC.

The French fleet was at Riel on the 22d of lay, on the way to join the English. The British cruisers had brought rizes to Elsinore. The bulk of the British eet was at Naigen.

Official information had reached the British consul at Elsinore stating that the Russian government had ordered all the ships of war Cronstadt to be sunk except eight finers. St. Petersburg, May 10.—All the fortified harbors in the Bay of Finland have been placed

in a state of siege. The Austrian squadron was about to leave Trieste. Correspondence from the English camp to

the 8th says: "The army is well supplied with luxuries, as well as necessaries. Some fever and cholera still prevail.'

A spirited engagement in a night attack on the night of the 10th took place, and was attended with considerable loss. It was repeated on the 11th. On the 12th a sortie was made against the left attack. The Russians charged up the trenches, and some leaped over the arapet, where they were bayoneted. loss on both sides was severe. The British lost a captain, and over one hundred

men were put hors du combat. On the 19th of May Gortschakoff telegraphs follows: "The enemies' fire is weak, and our losses are moderate. Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries." AUSTRIA.

Gen. Coronini's proclamation of martial law in the Principalities only referred to persons engaged in inducing Austrian soldiers to desert. POLAND. An imperial ukase authorizes the Polish

Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that

treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army in Poland. GREAT BRITAIN.

A great debate occurred in the House of Commons on the 24th, on D'Israeli's motion of a want of confidence, and expressing disatisfaction with the ambiguous language and ncertain conduct of the government. Sir Francis Baring, in behalf of the govern

ment, moved an amendment regretting the failure of the conferences, and promising every upport to continue the war. D'Israeli and his party lashed the govern-ent, especially Lords Palmerston and Russell. The latter replied, defending his conduct at Vienna. The debate was continued on Friday,

when, on a division, there were 219 for D'Is reali, and 319 against his motion; consequently he ministry stands.

Earl Gray made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it. The bill abolishing newspaper stamps was read a second time in the House of Lords, when Parliament adjourned to the 4th of June. On the 24th, Lord Palmerston had a private neeting of the members of Parliament in his iouse, when over 200 were present. He asserted he unanimity of the government, and declared

the intention of prosecuting the war. The pro-ceedings were harmonious.

It was expected that by June 20th every available man in Great Britain belonging to the infantry regiments will have embarked for

on the 4th of May. All hands

The steamer Sarah Sands has been taken up by the British government to convey troops to

the Crimea. A severe earthquake occurred at Aukland, New Zealand, on the 12th of February. Queen Victoria will visit Paris on the 16th

A conspiracy on a small scale had been disover at Saragossa. An officer, with 60 men belonging to the garrison, deserted.

SARDINA. The infant son of the King of Sardina ha died, and it was reported that the king would go to the Crimea.

Russia has just annexed four districts of country belonging to the Mogul tribes on the frontiers of Ohuia.

Public Meeting of the Friends of the Hon. In pursuance of previous notice on Thursday last, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Hon. Henry A. Wise was held at the United States Hotel on the evening of that

day.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas
J. Masi, esq. The Hon. Richard M. Young was
chosen president, Messrs. Lumpkin and McDernott, esqs., vice presidents, and C. B. Cluskey,

npressively addressed the assembly, stating that ne meeting was called "to do honor to one of merica's noblest sons—to one who is an Ameican in the true sense of the term as applied to earless champion of the people's rights—the rights of suffrage and the freedom of thought and peech-ay, and of the still more sacred right to

rights now struck at, though secured to all by the Constitution of the country," etc.

The chairman having concluded his remarks, The chairman having concluded his remarks, several propositions as to the most appropriate way of acknowledging our indebtedness to the "mother of States," and offering some tribute as evidence of the high appreciation in which the advocates and sentinels of civil and religious freedom here hold her Governor elect, were disussed: and, on motion, it was

Resolved, ununimously, That a banquet be given the Hon. Henry A. Wise in this city at such time as he may name, and most convenient to him; and that a committee of thirteen, to be ap-pointed by the chair, with the officers of the meeting, make the necessary arrangements for carrying the same into effect, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place

t an early day.

Resolved, further, That the proceedings be pub lished in such of the city journals as maintain and defend the sacred principles so triumphantly vindicated by the people of Virginia in the re-cent election in that State, and that this meeting

now adjourn. C. B. CLUSKEY, Secretary. FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light arrived at New York yes erday morning, from San Juan. She made the passage in seven days and ten hours, bringing 115 passengers and \$524,000 in specie.

In Central America the government had again nvested Leon, with a determination to reduce it before Walker's party arrived. Both the Walker and Kinney expeditions were looked for. In California business was generally dull, al-

though there had been some large sales of fl and grain for shipment to New York. The publication of a Know-nothing called the Citizen, had been commenced in San

ENCLOSE POSTAGE STAMPS .- .- The duty and expediency of enclosing postage stamps cannot be too generally known or too strongly enforced among all who write on business. Much disappointment will be experienced by those who, through inadvertence or indifference, neglect the precaution, for many, who would willingly give any information sought will not be content to any information sought, will not be content pay for sending it to those who want it.

THE CUBAN BLOCKADE REMOVED.—The Spanish Consul at Charleston has informed the News of that city that the Captain-general of Cuba, by a decree of the 21st instant, has raised the state of siege in which the island has been placed, and ved the blockade of its coasts and the adjacent waters.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE, Which is soon to assemble, will have its attention de-manded by a number of important matters, among Senators, the re-arrangement of State Senatorial districts, the revision of the judiciary system, a new liquor law, the establishment of reform school, &c.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF MRS. FORREST .- In case of Catharine N. Forrest, vs. Edwin For rest, in the Supreme Court of New York, judg-ment was entered for the plaintiff by defendant. ment was entered for the plaintiff by defen

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, June 6th, after a lin-gering illness, MARY, wife of Lieut. John A. Dahlgren, U. S. Navy.
[Philadelphia papers please copy.]

OBITUARY.

Died, at Flemington, Liberty county, Georgia, on the 13th of May, MARY TALLULAH, second laughter of the late Rev. Samuel J. Cassels, aged 17 years and 5 months.

Thus have followed their father to the grave, less than two years, two grown children. They were both persons of promise, and, we trust, of piety. And while the stroke has been crushing to our worldly hopes—the first wound scarcely heal-ing before the second was opened—we will en-deavor meekly to bow to the Divine Hand which

War of 1812 of the District of Columbia, under its original limits, are notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at the City Hall on Thursday next, June 7, at five o'clock, p. m., with a view to carry into effect the organization of an Association of those that survive; designed chiefly

my mouth; because thou didst it "

benevolent purposes.

J. S. WILLIAMS, June 7

CAPON SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

THE "MOUNTAIN HOUSE," at this well es tablished and popular Watering Place, will be opened on the 20th of June.

The cars from Baltimore arrive at Winchester daily at 2½ o'clock, p. m. Two lines of stages, owned by different proprietors, affording travellers the advantages of active competition, leave Winchester at 3, p. m., and arrive at Capon at 8½ p. m.

A train leaves Alexandria, daily, at 71, a. m., and arrives at Strasburg, on the Manassas road, at 111 a. m. A fine stage line, owned by the en-terprising firm of Farish & Co., leaves Strasburg on the arrival of the cars, and reaches Capon at Passengers leaving Baltimore at 41 a.m. by the Washington road, connect with this train by steamboat at Alexandria, and can breakfast on the boat. The connection with Baltimore by this route is certain, and the trip pleasant and expedi-

Board per day \$2; Week, \$12; Month, \$40; Children and colored servants half price. T. L. BLACKMORE, THOMAS B. P. INGRAM.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

THIS highly improved and fashionable WATERing Place has been thoroughly refitted for
the coming season, and will be opened on the 15th

By the summer arrangement of the Orange and By the summer arrangement of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, two trains leave Alexandria daily for the Springs. The morning train, at 7½ o'clock, connects with stages at Bealton Station, nine miles from the Springs, by a good country road. The evening train, at 3½ p. m., connects with stages at Warrenton, seven miles from the Springs, by turnpike. Time from Alexandria to the Springs, four hours by either route. The train leaving Gordonsville at 111 a m. connects with leaving Gordonsville at 111 a.m., connects with the stage line at Bealton. Passengers from Rich-

mond and Stanton by this route, reach the Springs Board per day \$2; Week, \$12; Month, \$40; Children and colored servants half price. ALEXANDER BAKER, Local and Personat.

A Crowd on Pennsylvania Avenue-the side-walk partially blocked with human beings; omething worth looking at in the midst of them, judging from the excitement exhibited. Fat man works his way through the throng, and soon retreats. "What's the matter there?" some one asks. "Don't know; it's a machine of some sort, but I don't kere about sich things;" and toddles on. Boys running to the scene from every direction. Persons constantly edging in, and coming away; good nature prevalent; and exclamations of "Wonderful!" "Extraordinary!" and "Humbug!" intermixed. In search of an item, we enter the ring; see a number of spy-glasses, in a perpendicular position; several ladies and gentlemen stopping and looking through them, and others waiting their turn for an observation, at a penny peep. It is a microscopic arrangement-a grain of sand magnified to a mountain, a single hair to ship's cable, the head of a fly to that of the great Sphynx, a drop of water to a hogsheadfull, crape o a seine, through the interstices of which a shark could escape with freedom; in fact, the minutest objects increased to the largest imaginable proportions. And all for a penny a peep! At night, the showmen, fresh arrivals in our city, again set up their machine, on Pennsylvania avenue; and, by their own lamp-light, prose ute a brisk business. Since the "microscope" men have left, an itine-

ant astronomer has appeared in our streets. Provided with a telescope, probably nine feet in ength, propped on a frame, and pointing toward the stars, the gatherers around the instrument are invited to step out and "take a look," for a sixsence, 'York currency. The view, through that nedium, is amply worth the charge.

Such exhibitions are common in the northern eart of the country, where people are more given o "sight-seeing" than are the inhabitants of this netropolis.

The Late Elections .- The early hour in the night at which our paper was put to press, on Monday, precluded us from announcing the result of the late election for municipal officers. It may now be stated, however, that the Know-nothings elected John M. McCalla, collector; Samuel E. Douglas, register; R. Finley Hunt, surveyor; and their candidates for the City Councils in all except the First and Second wards; and two of the three assessors. There were about five thousand three hundred votes cast, and it is stated that the average Know-nothing majority is four nundred, though the majority of McCalla over Roache (Union) is only two hundred and nivety-

Nearly all the commissioners of elections were Know-nothings, and, acting as quasi judges, they rejected the votes of at least two hundred persons of foreign birth naturalized since June last, whose names had not been registered on the list of those subject to the payment of the school tax, which is prerequisite to voting.

The circuit court, on the morning of the election, decided that if those men could get their names on the list they would be entitled to vote but as the list had passed from the possession o the register, and was in the hands of the commissioners, it could have no control over the subject. So, the one hundred and thirty-eight citizens of the United States, naturalized during the term of the court, and others previously admitted to citizenship, were, owing to the omission of their names from the school-tax list, excluded from voting. We express no opinion as to the justice of this course of proceeding on the part of the commissioners of elections but refer to it as an india putable fact. The matter, we learn, will be judicially investigated; the Anti-Know-nothings having engaged Messrs. Coxe, Fendall, and Carlisle, as their counsel.

Death and the Resurrection are subjects of solemn import, but, in political conflicts, they are merriment, as the following extract from the pub. lic speech of the Rev. F. S. Evans, made to his exulting Know-nothing friends late on Monday night, will show. It carries with it a mournful com nentary on political parsonism:

" Mr. Evans (we quote from the American Organ) was loudly called for, and at last appeared. He commenced by saying that there had appeared in one of the Administration papers a notice that a discussion had taken place between the speaker and a certain Ulysses Ward, as to who should officiate at the funeral of 'Sam.' Well, my friends, there is a slight mistake at the bottom of that report. In the first place, 'Sam' is not dead. It is true that he met with a slight accident down in Virginia, but he only 'stumped his toe,' and now it is tied up, and he is all right again. And now, instead of being present at 'Sam's' funeral, I am present at his resurrection. [Laughter and

cheers.]" Now, if Sam was not "dead," how could be have a "resurrection?" It is the first time that we were ever informed by a preacher of religion that a personage, whether imaginary or real, could be resurrected from "a little accident"-a stumped toe!

Commissioner of Public Buildings .- Major B. B. French has resigned his office of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Dr. John B. Blake, without any solicitation of his own or on the part of his friends, has been appointed his successor; a compliment extended by the President which, under the circumstances, he and his friends highly appreciate. No appointment, we presume, could have been more acceptable to our citizens at large, as the recipient of the honor is well known to this community, in which he has ong resided, as a man of sterling integrity, intelligence, and industrious habits. His predecessor, we regret to say, became disagreeably mixed up with the Know-nothing question; and hence the official change of relations.

Physicians in Council.-About one-sixth of all the candidates for seats in the City Councils, at the election on Monday, were physicians; there being nine gentlemen of the medical profession in the field. Of these four were elected, two on each side of the political questions at issue.

Public Amusements .- Sundry strawberry and e cream festivals, superintended by ladies, the roceeds to be devoted to church purposes; dranatic performances, in the German language, at the Iron Hall theatrical bandbox; and processions, serenades, whooping, throat-cracking huzzaing, feasting, and oratorical displays, consequent on Know-nothing triumphs in the late municipal elec-

Fire.-Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Apollo Hall and two other frame buildings adjoinng, near Pennsylvania avenue, between Thireenth and Fonrteenth streets, were destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of only twelve hundred dollars on the property.

March, 1855, are becoming plentiful in this city. The selling price, yesterday, was at the rate of from one dollar and eight to one dollar and ten The New City Councils will meet, for the

first time, next Monday morning, to organize the two boards and to report upon the votes cast at the recent election for municipal officers.

TRAVELING POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

E. D. WILLARD,

of 6th st. and Pennsylvania av BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. WASHINGTON CITY

FLINT'S HOTEL. NEAR THE NATIONAL THEATRE. No. 314. Front on Pennsylvania Av.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, ORNER PA. AVENUE AND 14TH STREET. J. C. & H. A. Willard.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE. Nos. 270 and 272, Pa. av. and 12th st. J. H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD.

For Baltimore,

The cars leave Washington daily at 6 and 8 nich day they leave at 41 P. M For Alexandria,
The Washington and Alexandria boats
ourly. Fare five cents. For Rockville,

The stage leaves the office, corner of D and 8 treets, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. For Upper Marlboro', The stage leaves the office, northwest corner of

and 8th streets, every morning at 7 o'clock. For Gordonsville. The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7½ o'clock,

For Richmond, The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12,h street daily at 6 A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

For Leesburg, The stage leaves the office, United States Hotel, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month, by & P. M The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern mail is opened at P. M. and half-past 7 P. M.; closes at 3‡ P. M. and 9 P. M. The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives a half-past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M. The Northwestern Mail is open at half-past P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock, A. M closes at 3 P. M.
The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, P. M The Norlock Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M.

The Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M., closes at 10 A. M.

The Warrenton Springs Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage: Each half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, ents. Each half ounce, prepaid, over 3,000 miles,

All printed matter in general—anywhere in the First three ounces...... 1 cent. Each subsequent ounce...... 1 cent If not prepaid, double these rates.

Newspapers and Periodicals-paid quarter First three ounces..... 1 cent Each subsequent ounce...... 1½ cent. And, if weighing not over 1½ oz., in the State where published, one-half of the above rates, and

Small Newspapers and Periodicals-put lished monthly or oftener, when sent in packages weighing at least 8 oz., prepaid, 1 cent per oz. Pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or less, } cent

reekly papers, in the county where published

Books, bound or unbound, weighing not me han 4 pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz., Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 11 ct. Over " " " 1½" " 3 cts.
Fractions over a single rate are charged as one

"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are 22 The California Mail Steamers sail fro New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HACKS AND HACKMEN. How to Know who the Hackman is .- All hacks per of their licenses to be painted in black figures of not less than two inches in depth, on the front and side of each lamp attached to such carriage : or, if there be no lamps, the numbers shall be

spicuously painted on each side of the driver's In case any stranger or other person feels him self aggrieved by any hack-driver, let him obtain the number of the hack. How to reach him with

he law is hereafter pointed out.

RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW.—For each assenger for any distance not over one mile and three miles..... When detained on route over five min-

utes, driver to be allowed, in addi-tion, for each quarter of an hour de-eak and 8 o'clock P. M. After 8 P. M. the rate f fare allowed are as follows: For each passenger for not over one

mile and a half...... 37} cents For one and a half miles, and not over hour..... 182 RIGHTS OF PERSONS HIRING HACKS .- When more than two persons are in a hack the driver is not permitted to take up another passenger without the consent of persons already in his hack.

When any number of persons employ a hack the driver is not allowed to take up any other passenger.

senger, provided the occupant will pay him the fare of three persons. Hackmen are allowed to receive a greater com pensation than is fixed by law if it be voluntarily offered by the passenger; but if he receive the same without informing the passenger that it is greater than his legal fare, he is guilty of having manded the illegal fare.

IN CASES OF REFUSAL BY HACKMEN TO TAKE PAS SENGERS.—Hackmen are required by law to carry all passengers rendering them the legal fare, unless previously engaged for the time necessary to transport passengers offering him the fare, under a penalty of five dellars. When a hackman shall refuse to take passen

gers, on the plea of a previous engagement, he is required to give the name and residence of the person by whom he is so engaged, under a penalty of five dellars. of five deliars.

If it should appear that the plea of a previous engagement was a false one, or that the information of the name and residence of the person given by the hackman was false, then the hackman

curs a penalty of five dollars.
Penalty for Demanding Illegal Fare.—The penalty for demanding a higher rate of fare for the transportation of passengers, is five dollars for each offence; and the person paying the illegal fare may recover back the amount over and above the sum allowed by law.

Where illegal fare is demanded or received of a

Where illegal fare is demanded stranger, or any person who shall not at the time stranger, or any person who shall not at the time have resided twelve months in the city, the penhave resided twelve months in the city, the penhave resided twelve or ten dollars for each alty for so doing is double, or ten dollars for each offence.

SLEIGHS.—The rates of fare and all the other con ditions, terms, and penalties, prescribed by law for the regulation of hackney carriages, apply to all sleighs running for hire within the city of Wash-

DRIVERS.-No person under sixteen years of age s allowed by law to drive any back, cab, or sleigh for hire in this city, under a penalty of ave dollars.
How TO VINDICATE THE LAW.—Strangers and others arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who shall apply to a hackman for the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to pay over and above the Land Warrents, issued under the act of légal rates of fare, will observe the number on the hack, and immediately inform the police officer whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot-That officer will protect the passeager from impo-sition, secure him a hack, and prosecute the of-

fending hackman.

Any refusal or neglect by the police officer

will apply to the police officer in attendance, whose duty it is to ascertain whether the fars derganded be illegal, and if so, to proceed the be illegal, and if so, to prosecute the offen

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!! M. H. FAULKNER, the only prac Shirt Maker in the city, would respectfully inform his old customers, members of Congress, and strangers, that by leaving their measures at his Shirt Manufactory they can have shirts made of the best material and warranted to fit in all cases—the reputation which these shirts have acquired in this city, induces the advertiser to invite those gentlemen who have been troubled with had fitting shirts to give him a call feeling assured that they will, on trial admit their superjority.

will, on trial, admit their superiority.

Sign of the Shirt, Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, south side.

P. S.—A good assortment of Furnishing Goods on hand, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 30—cod1m [Union and Star.]

"THE SPECTATOR" A Weekly Journal Published at Wash-ington City.

THE undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spretator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State Legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light interature, original, and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunites always to procure the latest and most reliable information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every

the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not as-

house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages. Each volume will be accompanied by a full and comple index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued

always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscriptions and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & CO.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1855.

New EDITION OF DICKENS'S Complete Works.—The complete Works of Charles Dickins, in five volumes; price \$7 50.

The Missing Bride, or Miriam the Avenger, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth; paper \$1, bound \$1 25.

The Pickwick Papers, complete, 50 cents.

Just published, and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

May 29

Bookstore near 9th st.

TO LOVERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. THE Advertiser, a Frenchman and graduate of the Polytechnic School of Paris, respectfully offers his services as a teacher of his native tongue to Schools, Classes, and Private Pupils of this city and vicinity. The system he follows to facilitate the acquisition of the French Language, unites in due proportion theory and practice; by which are avoided the difficulties the student often meets with in pursuing one of the student often meets with in pursuing one of the many theoretical grammars, not sufficiently showing the idiomatical part of the language, or a practical one, in which the necessary grammatical rules, if not entirely, at least far too much, are neglected. In following these theoretical grammars, the student must have experienced that after having devoted a long time to the mere me-morizing of sentences, he find himself in possession of a number of set phrases, valuable

lightest deviation m regions.

The advertiser feels confident in the assertion that the pupil, in adopting his method, may, with a little effort, after a course of forty eight lessons, inderstand and speak the French, and find the as sistance of a teacher not necessary in the further prosecution of the studies of that language.
Instruction in Pencil Drawing, Pastel Painting, and Penmanship, can also be had from the adver-

References in success in teaching, etc., etc., will

be given.
Address Victor Evrard, City Post Office, Wash-

ington. To the Ladies of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria. \$c.

HENRY WEIRMN'S ladies, misses, and children's French shoes are sold by the undersigned, on 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's Banking House, in his new building, with the high markle steps where he will reserve be Riggs's Banking House, in his new building, with the high marble steps, where he will receive la dies' orders, and keep constantly on hand every variety of ladies', misses, and children's French gaiter walking shees, white and black satin gaiters, slippers, &c., made to order by H. Weirman, of Philadelphia of the best French gaiter materials, and in the latest Parisian styles. These gaiters are entirely different from what are generally known as "slop-shop shoes;" being all custom work, of superior workmanship, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. give perfect satisfaction.

Ladies, who value beauty, comfort, and econ-

call, and examine for themselves.
C. WEIRMAN. MORNING GOWNS.—A large and fine assortment, at all prices, for sale by WALL & STEPHENS.

omy, will consult their interest by giving me a

WORK, or Plenty to Do and Hours to Do It, by M. M. Brewster, 1st and 2d series 75 cents. Gratitude, an Exposition of the 103d Psalm, by Rev. John Stevenson, 75 cents. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart, a study for

young men.
The Wife, or a Mirror of Maidenhood, by T Binney, 50 cents.

The Friendships of the Bible, by Amicus, en gravings, 55 cents. GRAY & BALLANTYNE.

TOHN H. BUTHMANN. Importer and

Dealer in Wine, Brandy, &c., has received his supply of Bordeaux Wines, to say— 200 cases of Red and White Wine, consisting of Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Chateau, Leoville, Margaux Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Haut Sauternes, &c. 25 hogsheads of Claret and White Wine. Also, received by former arrivals-

25 cases St. Peray sparkling. 25 cases of Rhine Wines, some of it of very igh grade. Likewise Sparkling Moselle. N. B .- From Bordeaux a small cask of extra uperior Cognac, \$20 per gallon. June 5—3tif

BANCROFT'S NEW BOOK.—Literary and Historical Miscellanies, I octavo volume. Travels through the Chinese Empire, by M. Hue, with maps. For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,

Booksellers, near 9th st. L. J. MIDDLETON. DEALER IN ICE, Office and Depot South side F, next to cor. 12th st.

CE kept constantly on hand at the office, which can be had in large or small quantities.

TO office open from 5 a. m. to 9. p. m.

May 3-3taw2m LAW PARTNERSHIP: DOBERT J. WALKER & LOUIS JANIN have formed a co-partnership under the firm of "WALKER & JANIN," for the management and

argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and before the Court of Claims, at Washington city.
Address: Washington, D. C.
May 10—3meod

D EADY MADE CLOTHING, Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves with Superior Garments for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at WALL & STEPHENS